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Nishihara et al.

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(54) **WIND-GENERATING MOWER BLADE**

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(71) Applicant: **Kubota Corporation**, Osaka (JP)

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(72) Inventors: **Hironobu Nishihara**, Sakai (JP);
Masayuki Akita, Sakai (JP)

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(73) Assignee: **Kubota Corporation**, Osaka (JP)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/192,347**

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Primary Examiner — Alicia Torres

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — The Webb Law Firm

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.**

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A01D 34/73 (2006.01)

A01D 34/82 (2006.01)

A cutter blade for a mower is driven to rotate about a vertical axis inside a housing. The cutter blade includes a blade body, a blade portion formed in the blade body and a wind generating portion formed in the blade body on its side opposite in a width direction thereof to the side where the blade portion is formed, the wind generating portion being formed by being raised and bent from the blade body over a predetermined area from an end in a longitudinal direction thereof. At an outer end portion of the wind generating portion in the longitudinal direction of the blade body, there is formed at least one recessed portion recessed more inwards than the remaining portion of the outer end portion.

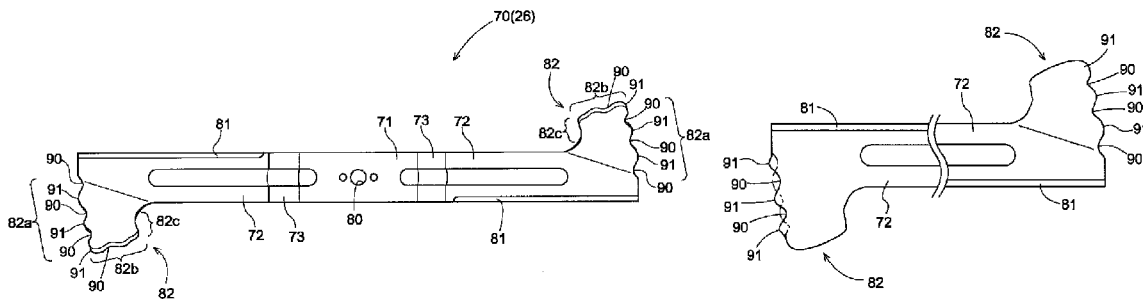
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

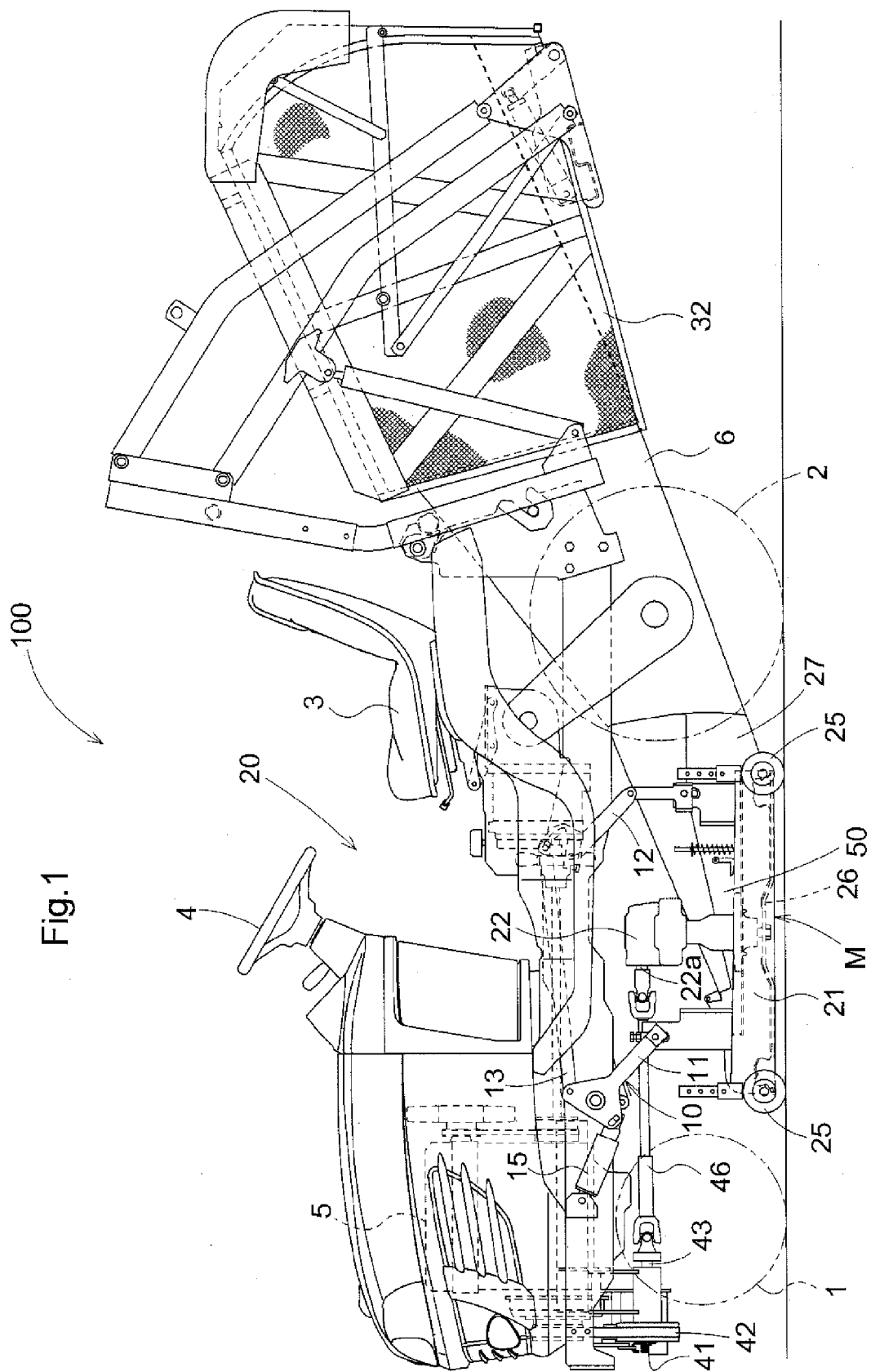
CPC **A01D 34/63** (2013.01); **A01D 34/005** (2013.01); **A01D 34/73** (2013.01); **A01D 34/826** (2013.01)

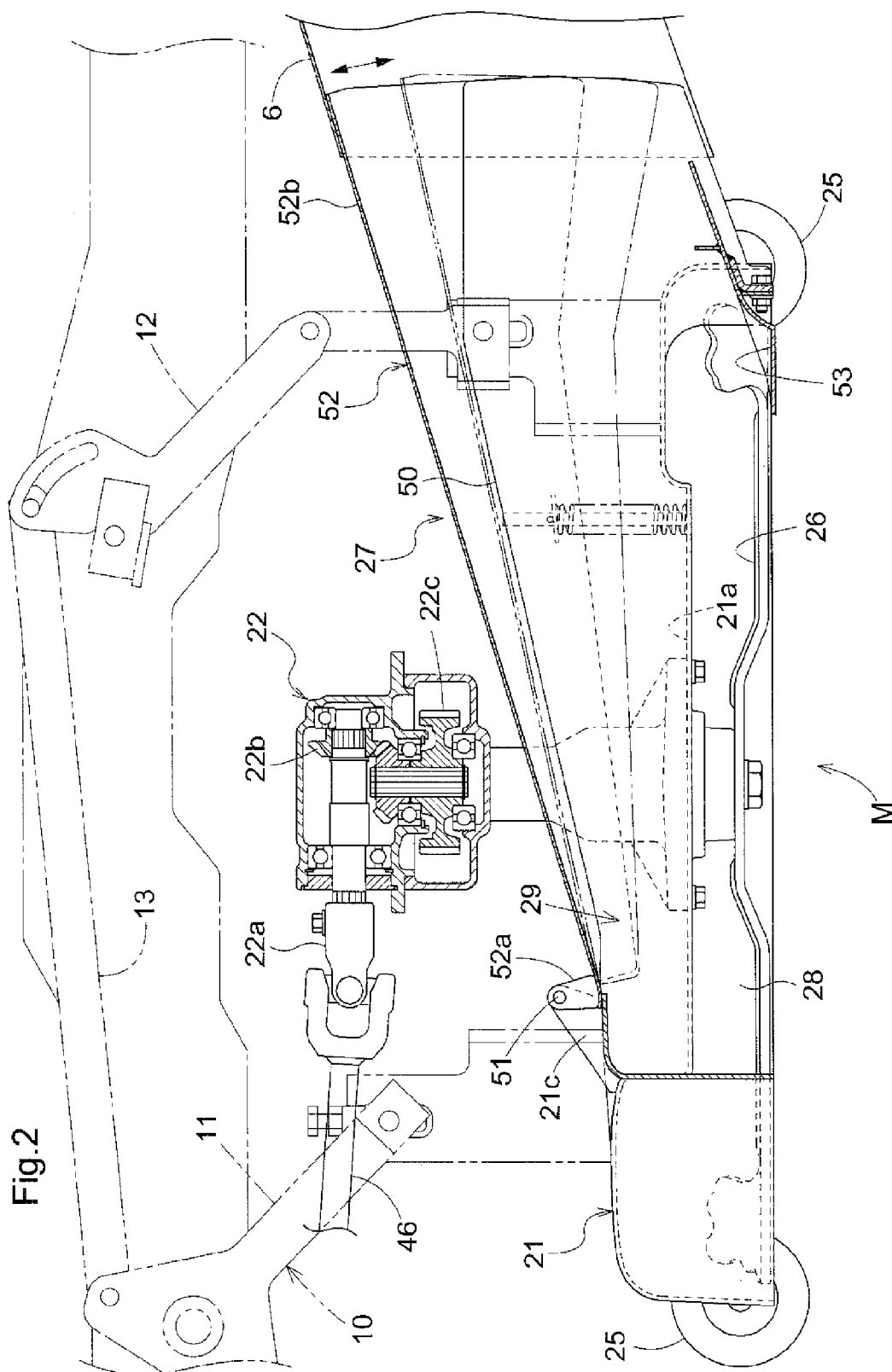
(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 56/255, 295
See application file for complete search history.

1 Claim, 6 Drawing Sheets







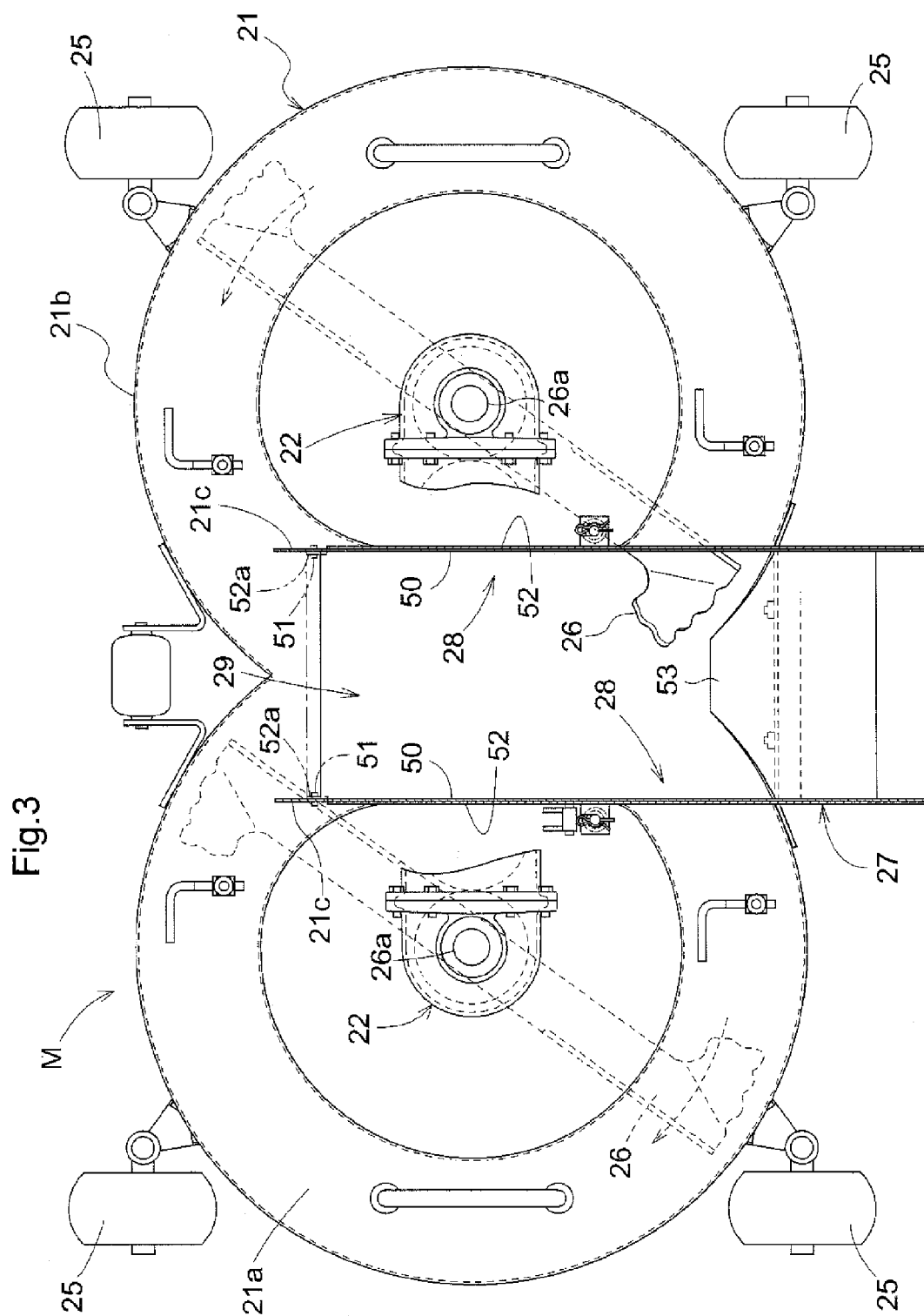


Fig.4

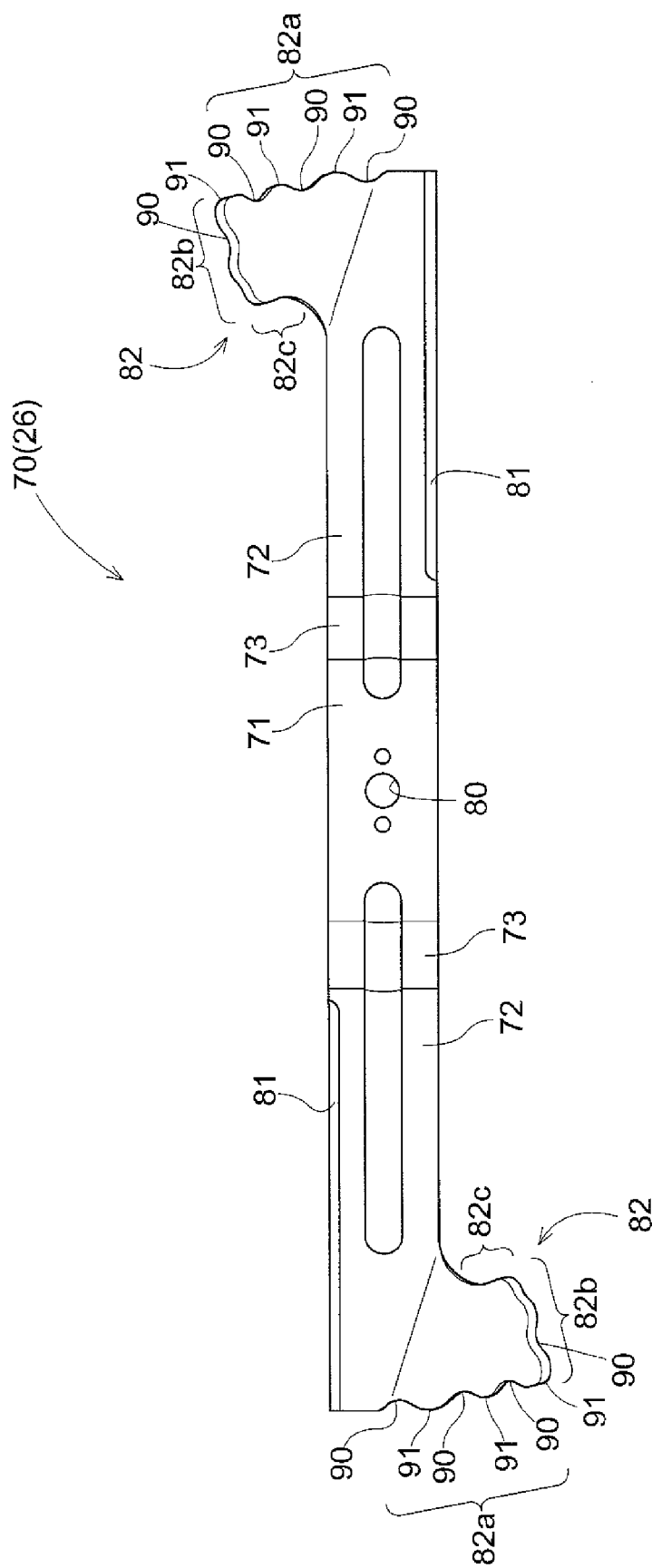


Fig.5

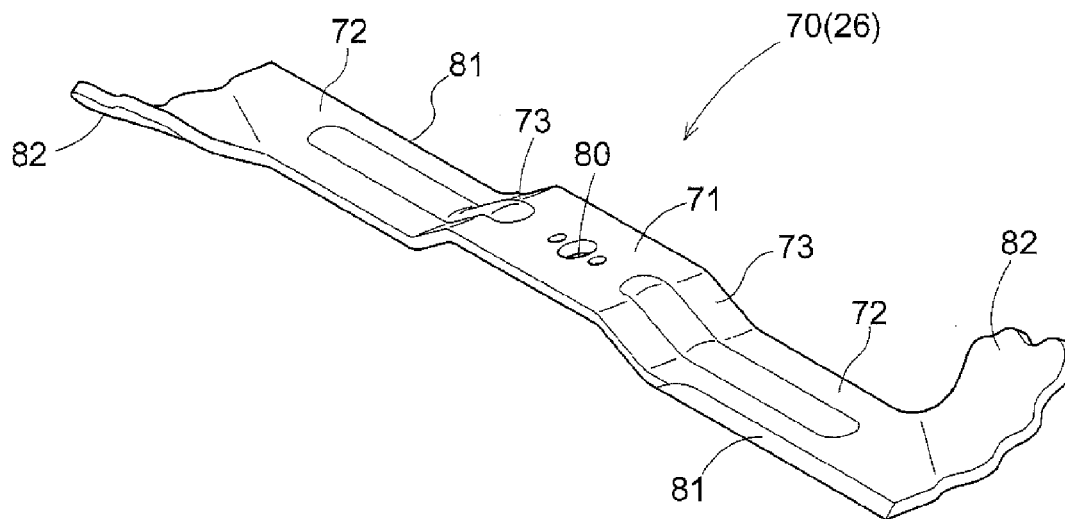


Fig.6

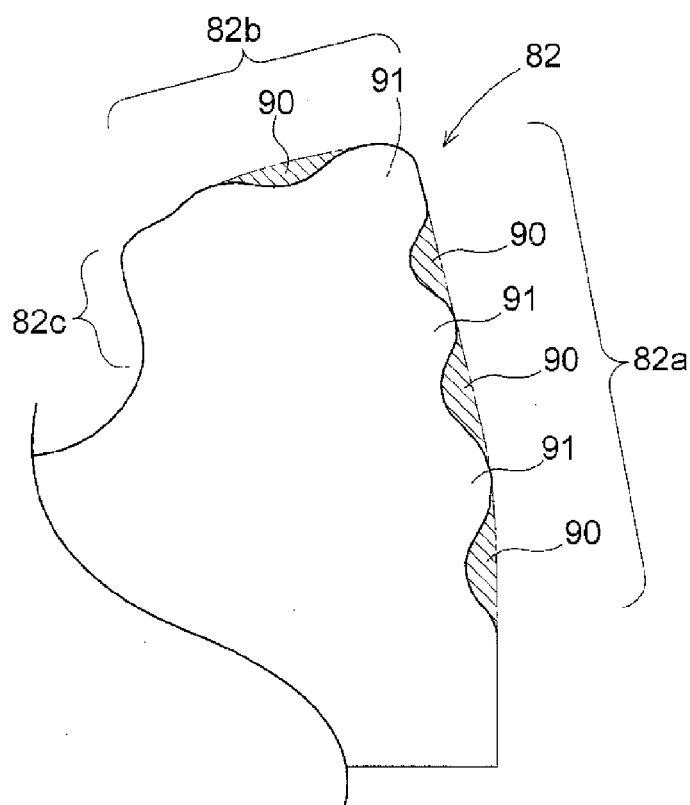


Fig.7

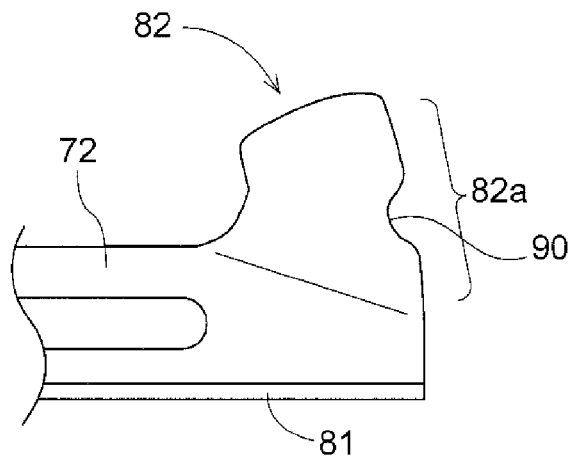
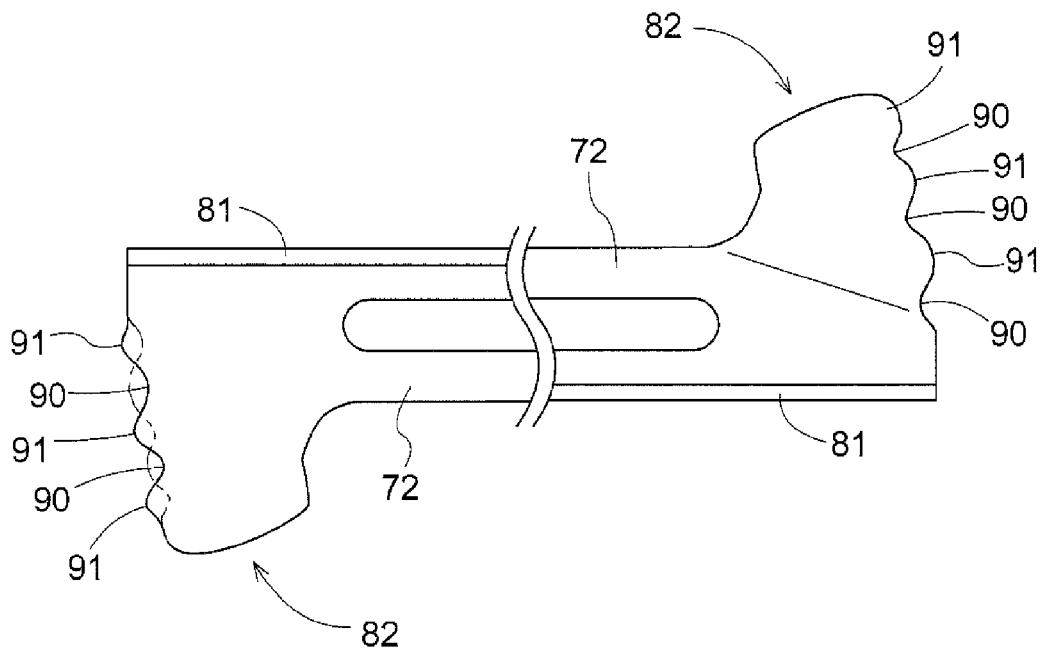


Fig.8



WIND-GENERATING MOWER BLADE**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

This application claims priority to Japanese Patent Application No. 2013-195794 filed Sep. 20, 2013, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated in its entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a cutter blade for a mower which is driven to rotate about a vertical axis inside a housing.

2. Description of the Related Art

The cutter blade described above generates a wind inside a housing by a wind generating portion, so that this wind raises grass for facilitating its cutting or conveying cut grass. Incidentally, by enlarging the wind generating portion, it is possible to increase the amount of wind generated for enhancement of the ability to raise grass or to convey cut grass. On the other hand, with this type of cutter blade, a negative pressure can sometimes be generated on the back side of the wind generating portion (on the rear side relative to the rotational direction of the cutter blade). And, generation of such negative pressure leads to generation of vortex at this negative pressure portion, which in turn tends to invite increase of noise. Conventionally, as an arrangement for preventing generation of a negative pressure on the back side of the wind generating portion, there are known cutter blades disclosed in e.g. Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2002-315418 and Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2005-312396. More particularly, Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2002-315418 and Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2005-312396 disclose cutter blades wherein a hole portion is provided at the wind generating portion for establishing communication between the front side of this wind generating portion (the front side relative to the rotational direction of the cutter blade) and the back side of the same. With these cutter blades, it is contemplated to enlarge the wind generating portion by allowing air communication from the front side to the back side of the wind generating portion via the hole portion formed in this wind generating portion and to eliminate the noise associated with a negative pressure at the same time.

However, with the cutter blades disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2002-315418 and Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2005-312396, the hole portion can sometimes be clogged up with cut grass during use of the cutter blade. With occurrence of such clogging of the hole portion with cut grass, the communication of air from the front side to the back side of the wind generating portion is hindered, so that negative pressure cannot be avoided sufficiently, thus failing to achieve the expected noise prevention effect. In view of the above-described, there is a need for a cutter blade capable of reducing noise with maintaining the wind generation function by its wind generating portion.

Means for Achieving the Object

A cutter blade for a mower, according to the present invention, comprises:

- a blade body;
- a blade portion formed in the blade body; and

a wind generating portion formed in the blade body on its side opposite in a width direction thereof to the side where the blade portion is formed, the wind generating portion being formed by being raised and bent from the blade body over a predetermined area from an end in a longitudinal direction thereof;

wherein at an outer end portion of the wind generating portion in the longitudinal direction of the blade body, there is formed at least one recessed portion recessed more inwards than the remaining portion of the outer end portion.

With the above-described arrangement, an amount of air is supplied via the recessed portion to the back side of the wind generating portion, so that generation of a negative pressure can be prevented. Further, as this recessed portion is open to the side of the outer end portion of the wind generating portion, it is also possible to prevent clogging with cut grass. For this reason, even when a grass cutting operation is carried out continuously, air can be supplied to the back side of the wind generating portion, so that generation of negative pressure can be prevented continuously. Further, as the recessed portion is formed at the outer end portion of the wind generating portion, this recessed portion is formed at the outer circumferential edge of the mower blade having the highest circumferential speed, thus tending to invite generation of a negative pressure. Therefore, it is possible to supply air to the negative pressure portion in an effective manner. As a result, even when a grass cutting operation is continued, noise can be prevented effectively. Thus, even when the wind generating portion is formed relatively large, noise prevention will still be possible. Accordingly, it is possible to reduce noise generation with maintaining the wind generating function of the wind generating portion at the same time.

In the above-described arrangement, preferably, the recessed portion is formed at a portion of the outer end portion excluding a boundary area from an upper end portion of the wind generating portion.

In the above-described arrangement, preferably, the recessed portion is not formed at a boundary area in the upper end portion from the upper end portion of the wind generating portion. With this arrangement, the recessed portion is not existent at the boundary area of the wind generating portion which portion is most distant from the rotational center of the cutter blade. Therefore, it becomes possible to increase the rotational circumferential speed of the wind generating portion, so that its wind generating function can be maintained reliably.

In the above-described arrangement, preferably, a plurality of said recessed portions are provided; and the recessed portions and protruding portions constituting areas between adjacent recessed portions are continuous with each other via a curved line as seen in a front view. With this, the recessed portions and the protruding portions are formed smoothly continuous with each other via the curved line, so that stress concentration at the recessed portions can be prevented and the durability of the cutter blade can be enhanced.

In the above-described arrangement, preferably, as seen in the front view, the recessed portion has a curved shape and a curvature of the recessed portion is set greater than a plate thickness of a plate member forming the cutter blade. With this arrangement, the curvature of the recessed portion is made relatively large, thus facilitating formation of this recessed portion.

In the above-described arrangement, preferably, the recessed portion is formed at a position in the outer end portion corresponding to a boundary portion between the blade body and a raised portion of the wind generating portion.

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In the above-described arrangement, preferably, at the upper end portion of the wind generating portion, there is formed at least one recessed portion which is recessed more downward than the remaining portion of the upper end portion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a view showing an example of a riding type mower to which the mower cutter blade of the present invention is applicable,

FIG. 2 is a partial vertical cross section of the mower,

FIG. 3 is a partial cross section of the mower,

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of the cutter blade,

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the cutter blade,

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view showing a wing generating portion,

FIG. 7 is a view showing a cutter blade according to a further embodiment, and

FIG. 8 is a view showing a cutter blade according to a further embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Next, embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a whole side view showing a riding type mower 100 mounting a mower M. As shown in this figure, this riding mower 100 includes a traveling vehicle body 20 supported on a pair of left and right steerable front wheels 1, 1 and a pair of left and right drivable rear wheels 2, 2. This traveling vehicle body 20 mounts a driver's seat 3 at which a rider is to be seated, a steering wheel 4 for steering the front wheels 1, 1, etc. Further, at a front portion of the traveling vehicle body 20, an engine 5 is mounted. Under this traveling vehicle body 20 and between the front wheels 1, 1 and the rear wheels 2, 2, the mower M is provided. The mower M is supported to be lifted up/down relative to the traveling vehicle body 20 via a link mechanism 10. At a rear portion of the traveling vehicle body, a grass collector container 32 is supported.

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, downwardly of the engine 5, there is provided a power take-off shaft (PTO) shaft 43 for taking power off the engine 5. The output of the engine 5 is inputted to an input shaft 41 via a transmission belt 42, and a driving power of the PTO shaft 43 transmitted to the output end of the input shaft 41 is transmitted to a cutter blade driving mechanism 22 for the mower M via a rotational shaft 46.

The link mechanism 10 includes a pair of left and right front pivot links 11, 11 supported vertically pivotally to the traveling vehicle body 20, a pair of left and right rear pivot links 12, 12 supported vertically pivotally to the traveling vehicle body 20, and a pair of left and right coupling links 13, 13. A lift cylinder 15 is operably coupled to one of the pair of the left and right front pivot links 11, 11. In association with expansion/contraction of the lift cylinder 11, the pivot link 11 is pivotally operated. As a result, the mower M is lifted up/down between a lowered working state in which ground-contacting gauge wheels 25 supported to front and rear sides of the mower housing 21 are placed in contact with the ground surface and a raised non-working state in which the respective ground-contacting gauge wheels 35 are lifted off the ground surface.

Next, an explanation of the mower W will be given with reference to the drawings.

As shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, the mower housing 21 includes a pair of mowing chambers 28, 28 formed side by

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side in the right/left lateral direction inside the mower housing 21 by a top plate 21a and side plates 21b formed continuously from the peripheral edge of this top plate 21a and a cut-grass discharge opening 29 formed by providing a cutout hole in the top plate 21a.

The pair of mowing chambers 28, 28 are open to the ground surface on the side of the lower end of the mower housing 21 and are disposed adjacent and communicated to each other at a position located at the center in the lateral width direction of the mower housing 21. The cut-grass discharge opening 29 is located at a position upwardly of the portion where the pair of mowing chambers 28, 28 are adjacent to each other and is communicated to each cutting mowing chamber 28.

Two cutter blades 26, 26 are provided, with one of them being disposed in each mowing chamber 28. The cutter blade 26 is supported to a rotational support shaft 26a to be rotatable therewith, the rotational support shaft 26a extending through the top plate 21a of the mower housing 21 and the cutter blade 26 is driven by a cutter blade driving mechanism 22 to be rotated about a vertical axis provided in the rotational support shaft 26a. And, the cutter blade driving mechanism 22 transmits a driving force of an input shaft 22a operably coupled to the rotational shaft 46, with using a bevel gear 22b and a spur gear 22c.

A cut-grass discharge duct 27 includes duct lower structures 50 formed by adding metal plates to opposed lateral sides of the cut-grass discharge opening 29 in the mower housing 21 and duct upper structures 52 having coupling portions 52a continuously connected to a pair of left and right support portions 21c, 21c provided at the front end portion of the mower housing 21 via pivot pins 51. The pair of left and right duct lower structures 50, 50 include a rear guide plate 53 connected to and between lower portions of the rear ends of these duct lower structures 50, 50.

Regarding the cut-grass discharge duct 27, the lower portion of the side plate on the left or right side of this cut-grass discharge duct 27 is formed by the pair of left and lower duct lower structures 50, 50, and the duct upper structures 52 of the left and right side plates of the cut-grass discharge duct 27 and the top plate 52b, and in operation, an amount of cut grass is conveyed in the form of a flow by the duct lower structures 50 and the duct upper structures 52 toward the rear upper side of the mower housing 21 to be fed to a conveyer duct 6.

As shown in FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, the cutter blade 26 is formed by punching e.g. a steel plate. A blade body 70 of the cutter blade 26 includes, along its longitudinal direction, a first portion 71 where a hole portion 80 at which the rotational shaft 8 is mounted is provided, second portions 72 each forming a blade portion 81 and a wind generating portion 82 and third portions 73 between the first portion 71 and the corresponding second portion 72. The height position of the first portion 71 is set higher than the height position of the second portion 72 and the third portion 73 is inclined to extend progressively downwards from the first portion 71 toward the second portion 72.

As shown in FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, at each second portion 72, the blade portion 81 and the wind generating portion 82 are formed. The blade portion 81 and the wind generating portion 82 are formed along a diagonal line in each second portion. With this, the blade portion 81 is disposed on the front side and the wind generating portion 82 is disposed on the rear side relative to the rotational direction.

As shown in FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, a portion of the second portion 71 of the blade body 70 is bent to extend upwards, thus forming the wind generating portion 82. The wind generating portion 82 includes an outer end portion 82a which is the outer end area of the wind generating portion 82 relative

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to the longitudinal direction of the blade body, an inner end portion **83c** which is the inner end area of the same, and an upper end portion **82b** joining the upper end of the outer end portion **82a** and the upper end of the inner end portion **82c**.

As shown in FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, at the outer end portion **82a** of the wind generating portion **82**, there is formed at least one recessed portion **90** which is recessed more inwards than the remaining portion of this outer end portion **82a**. In the instant embodiment, three such recessed portions **90** are formed. Further, in this embodiment, at the upper end portion **82b** of the wind generating portion **82a** too, one recessed portion **90** is formed. That is, between and across the outer end portion **82a** and the upper end portion **82b** of the wind generating portion **82**, the recessed portion **90** and a protruding portion **91** located between adjacent recessed portions **90** are disposed in alternation. Namely, this cutter blade **26**, as shown in FIG. 6, has a shape formed by cutting away portions corresponding to the recessed portions **90** (shaded portions in the figure) from the wind generating portion **26** of the conventional cutter blade **26**. The shape of this recessed portion **90** is not particularly limited, but this is provided by a cutting work for instance. Needless to say, the recessed portions **90** can be formed by any other work than the cutting work. For instance, at the time of punching a steel plate for instance, the recessed portions **90** too can be cut away at the same time.

In the instant embodiment, at the boundary area between the outer end portion **82a** and the upper end portion **82b**, a protruding portion **91** is disposed (that is, no recessed portion **90** is formed here). Further, in the instant embodiment, at the inner end portion **82c** of the wind generating portion **82** too, no recessed portion **90** is formed. In this embodiment, each recessed portion **90** and the protruding portion **91** adjacent thereto are formed continuous with each other along a smooth curved face (a smooth curve line as seen in its front view).

In the instant embodiment, the curvature of the recessed portion **90** is set either substantially equal to or greater than the plate thickness of the steel plate forming the cutter blade **26**. Though not particularly limited, in case the plate thickness of the steel plate ranges from 4.5 mm to 6.0 mm approximately, the curvature of the recessed portion **90** can be set to range from 4.5 mm to 12.0 mm approximately, preferably from 6.0 to 12.0 mm approximately, more preferably from 9.0 to 11.0 mm approximately. Further, the curvature of the protruding portion **91** too is set either substantially equal to or greater than the plate thickness of the steel plate forming the cutter blade **26**. Though not particularly limited, the curvature of the protruding portion **91** too can be set to range from 4.5 mm to 12.0 mm approximately, preferably from 6.0 to 12.0 mm approximately, more preferably from 9.0 to 11.0 mm approximately. Incidentally, the curvature of the recessed portion **90** and the curvature of the protruding portion **91** can be made same or different.

When the traveling vehicle body **20** is caused to travel with setting the mower **M** to the lowered working state, each cutter blade **26** inside the mower housing **26** is driven to rotate about the vertical axis by the cutter blade driving mechanism **22**, so that each cutter blade **26** effects a grass mowing or cutting operation. The cut grass is conveyed by a wind generated by the wind generating portion **82** in association with the rotation of the cutter blade **26** and discharged via the cut grass discharge duct **27** disposed at the upper position in the mower housing **21** to the rear upper side of the vehicle body and collected in the grass collector container **32**.

In the course of the above, there is generated an air current via the recessed portions **90** from the front side of the wind generating portion **82** (the front side face relative to the rotational direction of the cutter blade **26**) to the back side face of

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the same (the rear side face relative to the rotational direction of the cutter blade **26**). Thus, generation of a negative pressure on the back side of the wind generating portion **82** is avoided. Therefore, at the time of rotation of the cutter blade **26**, generation of noise due to disturbance of air current on the back side of the wind generating portion **82** can be prevented effectively.

Further, since the recessed portions **90** are open to the outer end side of the wind generating portion **82**, clogging of cut grass will occur less likely than the conventional arrangement of providing a hole portion in the wind generating portion **82**. Therefore, even when a grass mowing operation is effected continuously, an amount of air can be supplied to the back side of the wind generating portion **82**, so that generation of noise can be prevented continuously. In particular, as the recessed portions **90** are formed on the outer end side of the wind generating portion **82**, these recessed portions **90** are formed at the outer circumferential edge of the cutter blade **26** where the circumferential speed is highest and negative pressure tends to occur most likely. For this reason, air can be supplied to the negative pressure portion in an effective manner.

Further, as the recessed portion **90** has the shape of being opened on the outer end side of the wind generating portion **82**, compared with the case of forming a hole portion in this wind generating portion **82**, the possibility of the wind generating portion **82** being damaged at the time of its formation is lower. Therefore, the recessed portions **90** can be formed easily. Incidentally, as described above, although it is preferred that the recessed portions **90** and the protruding portions **91** have curved shapes, the invention is not limited thereto, and these portions have other shapes such as a rectangular shape, etc.

[Other Embodiments]

(1) In the foregoing embodiment, there was explained the example in which three recessed portions **90** are provided in the outer end portion **82a**. However, it will suffice if at least one recessed portion **90** is provided in the outer end portion **82a**. That is, as shown in FIG. 7, the arrangement can be such that one recessed portion **90** is provided in the outer end portion **82a**. Further, it is also possible to provide two or four or more recessed portions **90** in the outer end portion **82b**. Further, the recessed portion **90** in the outer end portion **82b** is not essential and can be omitted. Further, the recessed portion **90** can be formed in the inner end portion **82c**, too.

(2) In the foregoing embodiment, there was explained the example in which the recessed portions **90** are provided at same height positions of the pair of wind generating portions **82**. Instead, as shown in FIG. 8 for instance, the height positions forming the recessed portions **90** in the pair of wind generating portions **82** can be made different from each other. In the case of the example shown in FIG. 8, at the height position where the recessed portion **90** is formed in one wind generating portion **82**, the protruding portion **91** is formed in the other wind generating portion **82**. With making the height positions forming the recessed portions **90** different from each other, even if an amount cut grass is accumulated at the position corresponding to the recessed portion **90** in one wind generating portion **82**, this accumulated cut grass can be removed by the protruding portion **91** of the other wind generating portion **82**.

(3) In the foregoing embodiment, there was explained an example of the mower **M** of rear discharge type having two cutter blades **26**. However, the present invention is not limited to this foregoing embodiment. The invention may be applied to other types of mower **M** than the above, such as a mower **M** having three cutter blades **26**, a mower **M** having one cutter

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blade 26, etc. Further, the invention may be applied not only to such rear discharge type mower, but also to a side discharge type mower M, a mulching type mower M, or any other mower than the one described above.

(4) In the foregoing embodiment, the invention was explained by way of the example of the mid-mount type riding mower. However, the invention is not limited to this foregoing embodiment. The invention may be applied also to other types of mowers such as front mount type riding mower, etc.

The invention claimed is:

1. A cutter blade for a mower which is driven to rotate about a vertical axis inside a housing, the cutter blade comprising:
 a blade body;
 a blade portion formed in the blade body; and
 a pair of wind generating portions, each of the wind generating portions being formed in the blade body on its side opposite in a width direction thereof to the side

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where the blade portion is formed, the wind generating portions being formed by being raised and bent from the blade body over a predetermined area from an end in a longitudinal direction thereof;

wherein at an outer end portion of the wind generating portions in the longitudinal direction of the blade body, there are formed a plurality of recessed portions, each of the recessed portions being recessed more inwards than the remaining portion of the outer end portion;

wherein there are formed protruding portions at respective areas between and across adjacent recessed portions; and

wherein the recessed portion in one of the pair of wind generating portions is formed at a position orthogonal to a position of the protruding portion in the other of the pair of wind generating portions across the vertical axis of the cutter blade.

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